

## BIG DAY AT CARO

Mayor Hazen S. Pingree of  
Detroit

## MAKES A PATRIOTIC SPEECH

And is Frequently Interrupted by Enthusiastic Manifestations of Approval.  
Farmers Like an Honest Man.

CARO, Mich., July 4.—Independence day was celebrated here with a degree of enthusiasm hitherto unknown in Tuscola county. It was a good old-fashioned celebration in every sense of the word, and was kept up all day and far into the night. The city was thronged from early morning with the flower of the county's agricultural population. Sturdy farmers with their plump, healthy-looking wives and many children; handsome, vigorous youths accompanied by rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, laughing sweethearts, all were here in holiday attire, presenting a scene well calculated to knock the rapid manifestations of civility bowlers into smithereens. There were games and sports of all kinds, including sack races, tag races, climbing, the greased pole and chasing the greased pig.

The oration of the day was delivered by Michigan's next governor, the Hon. Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit. It was a magnificent effort, and though the weather was hot and the people were numerous, Mr. Pingree's eloquent, masterful, patriotic speech was honored with close attention and keen appreciation, frequently evinced by honest, heartfelt, enthusiastic manifestations of approval. Mr. Pingree's words today made him the friend of all who heard them. At the close of his speech Detroit's mayor, George W. Black, who will never forget. After making the valley of the silvery, rippling Cass echo again and again with cries of "Governor Pingree!" "Hurrah for Pingree!" "Pingree's a brick!" etc., the vast throng of people pressed upon the platform to shake the hand of the fearless exponent of the divine rights of man. Following is Mr. Pingree's speech:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—There is in the city of Paris, at a place where several streets converge, a tall column which is a monument to the French revolution. At its base are buried the bodies of patriotic citizens who fell in the cause of freedom in the few days of the revolution of 1830 and 1831. It is known as the column of July. Annually it is wreathed with flowers and evergreens in memory of the past, and is the point of assembly of those of that nation who venerate the name of liberty. It is a sacred spot to the French, and to them the symbol of the downfall of oppression and the beginning of the era of freedom.

It was not always the gathering place of a happy people, rejoicing in the blessings of peace and a free government. Upon this spot stood the Bastille, that gloomy prison in which tyrants locked up for causes trivial or unfounded those who had earned their displeasure; men and women, too, for no crime but the exercise of their own conscience in matters of religious faith; those who had fallen under the disk of the king, the ministers or their favorites; those who it was expected would purchase by large payments the freedom which is as naturally the possession of every honest man as is the air, the water and the light of day; the innocent, the harmless, the unoffending whose fate it was to stand in the light of power.

When once the captive had crossed the threshold of the Bastille mystery surrounded him. He was arrested in secret and his friends in most cases knew nothing about it. If they suspected his imprisonment the fact was denied. Weighed with vain inquiries they suspended all effort and the unhappy prisoner was often allowed to die unknown and forgotten in his dungeon. There, very often, starvation, torture, chill and nakedness added to his sorrow. If by some happy chance he was released an oath was exacted of him never to reveal what he had seen or heard during his imprisonment. It was, in part, this mystery that gave to the fortress its fearful character.

Beginning of the French Revolution. At last, when the outrages of misplaced power could no longer be endured, the people arose. Possibly they were moved by the success of our own war for independence, then just closed. It was at the beginning of the French revolution, that our first steps in the march to liberty were to destroy the infamous prison of the Bastille. This happened a little over 100 years ago, and forty years later, upon the leveled ground—sanctified by human sorrow and blood—of those in whose hearts burned the first spark of the French revolution, a grand column was erected. It has long been the shrine of the nation. No visitor to France beholds it without feeling the kindling sentiment which is the seed of patriotism.

On the high, round, southern bank of the Potomac, where stands Mount Vernon, there is preserved the key of the Bastille. It was presented by Lafayette, who was one of the heroes of that thrilling and stupendous revolution, to Washington. [Cheers.] That gallant Frenchman, whose name is as sweet in the ears of all Americans, had fought with us in our struggle for independence, and taught by the example of Washington, engaged with joy in restoring the liberties of his own country. You may see this precious relic key among the relics at the house of Washington, and seeing it may consider how appropriate it is that the symbol of tyranny, utterly overthrown, should pass into the keeping of a people, the greatest and most prosperous on this earth.

Rejoicing in this, as is proper for us today, the anniversary day of the independence of our country, we ought not to lose sight of the fact that the Bastille was built as a defense for the city. Its preservation to the use of oppression came about from the indifference and neglect of the French people themselves. They either did not perceive, or they tamely yielded to the insidious encroachments of power, and in the course of time found themselves bondsmen.

Tribute to the Pioneers. To maintain freedom, not alone to achieve it, is a constant struggle. I see everywhere around me in the beautiful peninsula of ours, and especially here in your county, evidences of the labors of the pioneers. With courage and heroic worthiness of men they cheerfully withstood the hardships of life in wilderness. They cut down the forests, they made farms and homes, and for all that they have undergone,

and for all that they have achieved, their children still call them blessed. Their labors ended not with the clearing—that was but the beginning. Year by year the ground must be prepared, and year by year the seed sown in order that the harvest might surely be expected. We have the promise of the holy scriptures that seed time and harvest shall not fail. With every season comes the pestilent weeds, and the mind and body of the overworked husbandman finds full exercise in the care and protection of the earth's glad crop. So it is with liberty for which our fathers fought, suffered and endured from Bunker Hill to Yorktown with the trials and disasters that lay peace and independence there are ever new trials, new dangers to be met, not so much from foreign kings and monarchs as from the rank growth of evil domestic, which, like the weeds that endanger your crops, threaten the safety of our free institutions. [Cheers.]

We have seen within the lifetime of the present generation an increase of the power of the few over the many, more amazing than anything in history. In our day has come the wondrous development of the steamship, the railroad and the subtle forces of electricity from the still, small voice of the telegraph, which is heard around the globe, and the surprising glories of the electric light and the first beginnings, the unknown capabilities of electric power.

Corporations Scored. These inventions have been exploited by the consolidation of the wealth of many, and have served to clothe with enormous riches the few who have shown a disposition to control them. The corporations have obtained franchises, often of very great value, for inconsiderable sums, and generally speaking they have secured privileges in respect to taxation which gives them advantages which the individual taxpayer does not possess. In some cases these privileges are the next thing to exemption from taxation. With increase of power some of those at the head of these corporations have encroached upon the rights of the people, and have shown a disposition to monopolize, to make exactions, to show favoritism, and thereby to usurp to their advantage the natural course of business to a degree most offensive and unbearable.

They not only possess enormous aggregate wealth, but some of them are unscrupulous in the use of it and have sought to corrupt our legislatures. Furthermore, they employ numbers of men whose indifference to public questions or their desire to serve their masters too often makes of them the employees serve voters against the rights of the people. We even find in the halls of congress senators and representatives who are peculiarly the friends of these corporations; bound to them by personal interest, and so devoted that the public welfare is always secondary when it conflicts with the interests of the corporations.

I am proud to be able to say that our Michigan railroads have been managed by honest and conscientious men. I know some of them personally, and I can bear witness to their integrity, their honor and their sense of duty to the rights of man. The danger lies in the system which gives latitude to unfair and corrupt dealings and places such temptations in the way of our scrupulous, arduous and ambitious men.

Monopoly to Liberty. Unfortunately, in the early days, we were too lavish of our endowments and granted not only privileges, but lands and subscriptions of enormous value for the sake of development which improvement would bring. Let it be our duty to resist all further encroachments and to stand firm in support of the reserved rights of the people, as well as to keep faith with the constitutional and statutory requirements. [Cheers.] There are other sources of danger to the rights of the citizens. I can only advert to them. They are the growth of large corporate monopolies dealing in necessary articles; of gigantic trusts to influence the prices of commodities and of the extension of patents. [Cheers.] In this class we may include the useful inventions so indispensable in our era of civilization; machines that have improved the way of life, and the like. Many patents have been extended by trickery and subterfuge. In a general way it would be to the interest of the people to limit the existence of patents to a single term, without extension or any pretext whatever. We must guard against corrupting influences and the debauchery of the ballot. Our new system of voting is an advancement over the old form. It is not yet entirely perfect.

We need simplicity of method, and such revision of the voter that nothing shall stand between him and his conscience in the preparation of his ballot. [Cheers.] Another danger which we must resist is the tendency to increase the number and kind of offices and the amount of official salaries. [Cheers.] In this class we may include the useful inventions so indispensable in our era of civilization; machines that have improved the way of life, and the like. Many patents have been extended by trickery and subterfuge. In a general way it would be to the interest of the people to limit the existence of patents to a single term, without extension or any pretext whatever. We must guard against corrupting influences and the debauchery of the ballot. Our new system of voting is an advancement over the old form. It is not yet entirely perfect.

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Several Fair Wages. Our legislature of late years has not been able to withstand the appeals made to it by officeholders for greater pay. In my own county the salaries paid to such officials as circuit court commissioners is much greater than contented a few years ago our circuit judges, and this increase has been granted by the legislature. I am not of those who think official salaries ought to be punitive, but I believe that the pay should be proportioned to the service and the requirements of office. [Cheers.] I do not, therefore, object as a taxpayer to the amount we pay our judges, for their respective duties are very onerous, and they should be placed above temptation. [Cheers.]

There are, however, classes of subordinate officeholders in city, county and in the state, who come up to the legislature, session after session, working for an increase of fees, of emoluments and of salaries. You can readily call to mind examples that have come about within the last few years, the effect of which has been to levy a tax upon individual citizens for the benefit of officeholders. [Cheers.] In my judgment, no fees should be levied upon those who have official business with state, county or judicial officers, in fulfillment of the requirements of law, for the sake of enriching officeholders; but where such fees are necessary or expedient they should go into the public treasury. [Cheers.]

Sometimes the schemes of officeholders, or of those who would be such, look to the creation of new offices. Here, too, by covert approaches, the legislature is made to yield. There are instances in our state affairs where important departments have been extended from a single desk. We see how ready the legislature is to yield to the demands of the former simple service which from the former simple service that answered every requirement has, session by session, augmented its list of

employees, and the state house is filled with clerks, messengers, janitors and supernumeraries.

How to Preserve Freedom.

All experience goes to show, that an office, once created, is never afterwards abolished; that salary, once increased, is never afterwards capable of being lowered, and that it is easier to extract moisture from a drifting sun cloud in a time of drought than it is to obtain a renunciation of private fees from a public official. [Cheers.] Each corporation coveting or controlling undue and unlawful power; each increase of the hordes of officeholders not warranted by the necessary growth and development of the time, each levy of unnecessary tax, helps to build up the Bastille of oppression that may in the end hold us captive to arbitrary power. [Cheers.] To preserve the freedom of all, each man must insist on the preservation of his own rights as a citizen. [Applause.] He must, to the extent of his powers, resist all oppressive and unjust taxation. He must be guarded in his choice of administrative, legislative and judicial offices. [Cheers.] He must exercise the rights of a freeman in the light of judgment and honor. [Cheers.] He must recognize in his heart the principles of liberty [Cheers], and must stand by others whose aims and wishes are in the like pure direction as his own. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Virtue is the best guide to liberty and honor is the best guardian of independence. [Cheers.]

It is the land to hastening his prey Where wealth accumulates and men decay. Let us cultivate virtue and honor in private and official life.

Some years ago, I stood on Bunker Hill in the early days of June. It was the 100th anniversary of that battle for freedom. The city of Boston was decorated as it was never decorated before. Triumphant arches spanned the streets, banners and draperies festooned its magnificent buildings, and all the resources of embellishment beautified its homes. Music, processions and all the outward manifestations of human joy paid praise to the valor and glory of the fathers of the revolution. It seemed like a new dawn of the great day of independence, with the memories and the achievements of a hundred years behind it. All this was a tribute which the men of today bestowed upon the men of the revolution. It was heartfelt, it was worthy, it was deserved.

Nevertheless, let us honor the silent heroism of the independent citizen who maintains his own rights, and thereby helps to guard the rights of all. His courage and his virtue may not be recognized by the triumphal celebration as I have seen on freedom's anniversary in Paris and in Boston, but they are all the same, as manly, as genuine, and as telling strokes for liberty as were those that helped to level the Bastille. [Cheers and cries of "Hurrah for Pingree!"]

FOURTH AT FENNVILLE.

Was Celebrated in the Good Old Way.

New Paper.

FENNVILLE, Mich., July 4.—Great improvements have recently been made upon the town line road, extending from this point westward to Peach Belt, a distance of three miles. The character of which, clearly indicates that energy and intelligent co-operation, together with plenty of gravel will convert an ordinary country road into a beautiful boulevard. Thoroughly the efforts of our fellow townsmen, F. S. Raymond, John Crane and Theo. Wade, an arrangement was made with the managers of the C. & W. M. R. R. by which we are now most liberally supplied with gravel necessary for the road's construction, and at the result in the near future we can justly point with pride.

The Methodist people of this place are in search of a desirable location for a new church.

F. F. Mann, who has been very ill for the last two months, is convalescent.

This is the day we celebrate, and we celebrate it in the old fashioned manner, with procession, picnic, oration, games, etc. The Hon. H. B. Hudson of Macleod, was the orator of the day. Among the sports the chief feature was the competitive shoot by the Gun club for a purse of \$25 besides the sweepstakes.

Fennville is not to be outdone. She is still one of the most enterprising villages of the "beautiful peninsula." A new publication will make its appearance here about the 15th inst., under the able management of Charles Bassett. It will be a five-column quarto and will have the advantage of all late improvements. Mr. Bassett, who what Fennville wants in the shape of a live newspaper and will endeavor to furnish it.

State News Items.

Mysterious disappearances continue to be reported to the Detroit police. Yesterday it was reported that Celia Elliott, a German girl 22 years of age, unable to speak a word of English, had left her place of employment at No. 716 Twenty-third street Saturday forenoon, and had not been found. She had no hat and wore a shawl over her head when last seen.

William Walker, convict No. 27, who is booked for life at the state prison and who has already spent twenty-six years of his life there, is the inventor of a wonderful machine which he calls the flying corks and values at \$30,000.

During a wild storm at Decatur a clothesline filled with somebody's washing sailed over the town, and after stopping a moment to leave a clean pillow case, soared away toward Kalamazoo.

L. Martin, a Latvian man who owned a worthless and farm, set a part of it out in cherry trees, and is employing 100 pickers this season to market his profitable crop.

Prohibition doesn't seem to work very well in St. Louis. The saloon keepers have taken out government licenses and are doing a bigger business than ever.

Thousands of crates of strawberries were left to rot on the vines in Van Buren and Berrien counties last week. Small prices.

A Baroda will erect a \$3,000 Congregational church. Where the lively little town stands was a dense forest two years ago.

An escaped lunatic giving the name of W. C. Wheaton was found in the woods ten miles from Saginaw Sunday. Obstructions purposely placed on a G. R. & I. track at Storrs derailed a passenger train. No one injured.

Christian science method, and as a result the little one will go through life a cripple.

The Sturgis road cart factory was burned Sunday.

Scarlet fever is epidemic at Trowbridge.

Celery crops near Hudson ruined by rain.

LOW RATE EXCURSIONS!

VIA THE Chicago & West Michigan AND

Detroit, Lansing & Northern.

Rates quoted are from Grand Rapids. Correspondingly low rates will be made from all other stations on these lines.

Everywhere.

July 2-3-4. Return 5th. One fare.

DETROIT.

July 4-5-6-7. Return 8th, \$6.50. July 13-14-15-16-17. Return 23, \$7.00.

NEW YORK.

July 5-6-7. Return 15th, \$16.00. Will be extended to August 15th if desired.

SARATOGA.

July 5th to 13th. Return 19th, \$18.44. These tickets will be made good to return until Sept. 15th if desired.

Above rate is via all rail via Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Schenectady or Albany.

A CIRCUIT ROUTE

Is also provided via Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, and rail from Montreal or steamer down Lake Champlain; returning via Niagara Falls—all rail.

Rate via this route is \$21.44. Stop-off allowed at Montreal, Albany and Niagara Falls.

BAY VIEW.

July 11-20—Return August 13—\$5.75.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 16-17—Return July 24—\$17.50.

DETROIT.

Baptist Young People's Convention, July 12-14—return July 19—\$4.50.

Limit will be extended to August 15 if desired. Geo. DeLamont, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

White & White, low prices and best quality goods.

Prompt service. Open all night.

Burns Club Annual Excursion and Picnic.

Steamer Barrett will leave steamboat dock at 8:30 a. m. Thursday, July 14. Tickets for round trip only 50 cents.

For sale at Muir's drug store, 14 Canal street. Caledonian games on the public grounds. Music on boat. Those who desire can dance on the return trip.

The Buffalo Clothing Co., 85 Canal street, has a large line of children's two-piece suits that they are selling for \$1.62. Don't fail to look them over.

Beckham's Pills cure Bilious and Nervous Ills.

White & White, low prices and best quality goods.

Prompt service. Open all night.

Buy Dullam's Great German 25 cent Cough Cure at D. C. Scribner's.

White & White for trusses.

The greatest worm destroyer on earth is Dullam's Great German Worm Lozenges, only 25 cents per box. For sale at D. C. Scribner's drug store.

Bad drainage causes much sickness, and bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is bad drainage to the human system, which Burdock Blood Bitters remedy.

Buy Dullam's Great German 15 cent Liver Pills, forty in each package, at Scribner's.

Peckham's Croup Remedy cures whooping cough.

White & White for shoulder braces.

Don't Forget that Hartman is furnishing all the toothsome delicacies of the season.

Do not forget to get one of those stylish, nobby boy's three-piece suits, all wool and guaranteed, at the Buffalo Clothing Co., 85 Canal street.

White & White for fine cigars.

Orchid Cream removes tan and freckles. Sold only by White & White. Open all night.

Famous Hats.

The famous Knox sailors and outing hats at Cori, Knott & Co.'s will be sold this week for a mere nominal figure. They are just the proper things for the season and subserve comfort and economy alike. They are essential to comfort and correct dress.

Orchid Cream removes tan and freckles. Sold only by White & White. Open all night.

Port Wine—Old and Pure—Strictly a medicinal wine; 60 cents a quart. WHITE & WHITE, 99 Monroe street.

Port Wine—Old and Pure—Strictly a medicinal wine; 60 cents a quart. WHITE & WHITE, 99 Monroe street.

White & White deliver goods promptly.

Orchid Cream removes tan and freckles. Sold only by White & White. Open all night.

G. R. & I. R. R.

Chicago Trains.

Leave Grand Rapids, except Sunday—10:05 a. m.

Arrive Chicago—3:35 p. m.

Through parlor car.

Leave Grand Rapids, daily—11:20 p. m.

Arrive Chicago—6:50 a. m.

Wagner sleeping car.

With an occasional lunch of Lactated Food. This is the standard diet for babies of all ages. It is relished by them as well as mother's milk, and keeps them strong and hearty.

The Buffalo Clothing Co., 85 Canal street, has the finest line of working-men's pants to be found in the city at \$1.00. Look them over.

What Makes a Beautiful Woman.

ELKHART, Ind., July 1, 1891.

DULLAM'S GREAT GERMAN MEDICINE CO.

My daughter has been afflicted with female trouble for over six years and I have paid out over \$750 in vain trying to find relief for her.

A lady friend advised me to secure a bottle of Dullam's Great German Female Uterine Tonic and she has been completely cured by it.

We gave it a fair trial and the results were wonderful. We cannot recommend it too highly to all ladies who are afflicted.

REKXARTS GARAGE.

A record of twenty-five years has proved that it is the best and most reliable of all.

They do it in the only way. If they can't cure your car, no matter how bad your car is, or how long it has been run over, you \$500 in cash. Can you have better proof of the truth of this?

Beckham's Pills sell well because they cure.



Rents are due

to wash-day, unless you wash with Pearlina. It's the washing in the old way with soap and rub, rub, that makes the holes in your clothes. You can't get them clean without rubbing; you can't rub without wearing them out. A month of ordinary use won't make the wear and tear of one such washing.

Try a little Pearlina—without soap. The dirt comes out easily and quickly without rubbing. There's no need to drag it out by main strength—there's nothing to hurt your clothes, no matter how delicate. There's no hard work about it either. It's easy washing—both for the woman who washes and the things that are washed. It's safe washing, too. Pearlina removes the dirt, but won't harm anything else.

Beware of imitations. 166 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A republican county convention will be held in the Metropolitan hall, over 61 Pearl street, city, on Wednesday, July 28, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing forty-seven delegates to the republican state convention to be held in the city of Saginaw, on Wednesday, July 29, 1892, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Each township and ward is entitled to three delegates.

ISAAC F. LANGRISH, Chairman.

Dated, Grand Rapids, June 28, 1892.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the republican party as declared in the platform adopted by the last national republican convention, are hereby requested to send delegates to the state convention of said party, to be held at the Academy of Music, in the city of Saginaw, east side, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, July 29, and continuing Thursday, July 30, 1892, for the purpose of nominating electors for federal office, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

According to the resolution adopted at Grand Rapids, May 16, 1892, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast for governor at the last state election (November, 1890), and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to 30, but each organized county will be entitled to at least one delegate.

Under a resolution of 1888, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from each congressional district are requested to meet in caucus at 9 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, July 28, to select candidates as follows: to be presented to the state convention for confirmation of the vice president, one assistant secretary, and one member each of the committees on credentials, resolutions, and order of business, and resolutions, and for the transaction of such other business as they may see fit.

In compliance with a resolution adopted in Detroit, June 28, 1890, the secretary of each county convention is requested to forward to the secretary of the state central committee, 515 Michigan street, Detroit, by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention have been chosen, a certified list of such delegates, from each respective county as are entitled to seats in the convention.

WILLIAM R. BATES, Secretary.

JAMES McMILLAN, Chairman.

We have a word of encouragement for fat men, slim men, tall men and short men. We can fit you all. We make a specialty of unusual sizes as well as all the regular measurements and can and do give perfect fits with every suit we sell. Try us and you will like us. Buffalo Clothing company, No. 85 Canal street.

No Use Talking!

No use talking! 'Tis so everywhere. If you want to be in it you must eat at Tom Dixon's new dining hall. Everything new, French plate mirrors, latest Edison electric fans, electric bells, pneumatic tubes and everything that constitutes a first class dining hall. Breakfast and supper, 15 cents; dinner, 20 cents. No. 43 and 45 Pearl street, near Arcade.

A full line of fly back horse timers

and field glasses for the races at Carsten's, No. 44 Canal street.

G. R. & I. R. R.

Train No. 7.

Quickest of all trains to the northern resorts.

Leave Grand Rapids—2:00 p. m.

Arrive Petoskey and Bay View—8:00 p. m.

Arrive Mackinaw Island—10:30 p. m.

Arrive Traverse City—6:55 p. m.

Parlor car to Petoskey and Mackinaw.

Other trains leave at 7:20 a. m. with parlor cars for Traverse City, Petoskey and Mackinaw; at 10:30 p. m. with sleeping cars for both Petoskey and Mackinaw, and at 4:15 p. m. for Traverse City.

Order of GRANT ICE CO. Phone 238.

Don't come in through the window when you catch sight of our splendid display of spring bargains, but just drop in by way of the door and let us show you the finest line of strictly first class reliable and stylish clothing you ever saw. The Buffalo Clothing company, No. 85 Canal street.